INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 1125 — Washington, D. C. — March 8, 1947

Field Laboratory Publicized

The Association's new mobile field laboratory trailer was given intense local and nation-wide publicity this week when three separate press releases with appropriate photographs and mats were sent out for use by the popular newsstand publications, the trade press, and the newspapers in Florida. The press releases were individually prepared to meet the needs of the respective types of media. The new mobile field laboratory was adequately described and a review was made of the Association's field laboratory and research work.

Three hundred sixty canners located in the United States and Alaska, in 1945, produced 646,386,111 pounds of canned fish and shellfish valued at $152,800,571, according to a report just published by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of Interior. (See story on page 154.)

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A major portion of the Can Manufacturers Institute promotion program for 1946 will be concerned with publicity for canned foods, the Association has been advised. Full details relating to the C.M.I. publicity plans are given on page 154.

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The N.C.A. Raw Products Bureau has a limited number of mimeographed sheets of tabular and other data which were distributed by speakers during panel discussions at the Raw Products Conferences held at Atlantic City. Canners desiring a copy may address an inquiry to the Bureau. (Full list of available data is published on page 153.)

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A bill to extend the present farm labor supply program until December 31 passed the House this week. This and other proposed legislation is discussed on page 157.

Can Size Limitations Removed

All can size limitations were removed from Conservation Order M-81 by the Civilian Production Administration, effective March 7. Only restrictions still remaining under the order are the tin plate specifications. The action by CPA, taken pursuant to recommendations of the National Canners Association and the Department of Agriculture, now permits the industry to return to pre-war can size usage.

In announcing its action, CPA stated that for all tin plate purposes there would be available not more than 32,000 tons of tin in 1947. Even with the continuation of use controls, CPA estimated that the government's reserve stocks of tin, exclusive of those held for emergency stockpiling, will be exhausted by the end of 1947. Without conservation controls such as those provided by orders M-43 and M-81, the government's tin stocks would be exhausted much more rapidly and consumers soon would be in extreme difficulty because of the lack of adequate imports to replenish stocks, the CPA said.

Since the 1947 allocations have not yet been made by the Combined Tin Committee, CPA did (see *Can Sizes Not Limited*, page 157)

USDA Terminates Set-Aside Order on Canned Fish

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on March 6 announced that War Food Order 44, which set aside a portion of the canned fish pack for government purchase, will be terminated on March 9, 1947. Practically all of the 1946 set-aside quotas for canned pilchards and canned salmon—the only types of fish remaining under the order (see *Canned Fish Set-Aside Ended*, page 157)

Rutz, Campbell and Miss Smith at California Canners Meeting

President Emil Rutz characterized the functions, facilities, policies and management of the National Canners Association in his address March 7 at the annual meeting of the Canners League of California, in San Francisco, designating N. C. A. as "a rallying point of experience to perform a superior public service, with merit and with distinction.

"This is no exclusive, big-shot organization engaging in a squeeze play against the little fellow," he said. "N. C. A. membership is made up of big canners and small. Every one has something to

give that will make us stronger, and we have something to give to all that will spell progress to the industry at large. The welcome sign is out to every canner who conducts his business on the sound principles outlined in our by-laws, and we solicit his membership and support.

Turning from this subject to that of foreign trade, Mr. Rutz, who was appearing before his fellow California canners for the first time in his new role as N. C. A. president, asserted that "all canners have a stake, whether actively engaged in foreign trade or not. When the butcher discontinues buying from the baker, the baker cannot buy the butcher's wares, and by the same token, the neighbor across the border or across the ocean can import our products only when he can sell his in exchange.

"We in California, appreciate the importance of foreign trade," he asserted. "Before the war, 20 to 25 percent of our production of California canned fruits went to foreign markets, principally to the United Kingdom. If we want such business—and we do—we can't be isolationists. We can't have our cake and eat it, too.

"It was concentration on self-sufficiency that contributed to the impoverishment of many countries before the war and opened the way to demagogues, thence to world war. We must avoid the crime of national smugness, remembering, however, that in our efforts to help other countries, we must have our wits about us and not mistake legitimate foreign trade for perversions of it in helpfulness to others who are intent on undermining our American way of life, including the trade itself.

Rising World Standards

"Only a steadily rising standard of living for the world-at-large can develop genuine foreign trade, unhampered by artificial stimulants or burdensome subsidies that often defeat their own purposes. Whipping a tired horse may only result in a slower pace. The N. C. A. Foreign Trade Service will watch for and safeguard us against drifting and appeasement at home and abroad. The former has already been rejected by the majority of the American people—the latter must not be foisted upon us through the back door of international agreements tending to grade us down to inferior foreign standards of living, with less available helpfulness to ourselves or to others.

"We are pledged unreservedly to support the United Nations in every effort, to give us healthy international relations, but we must keep strong if we are to cooperate intelligently with other nations, while preserving nonetheless faithfully our way of life. Only in this way can we offer the rest of the world something better than a mere contribution to delinquency.

"It all gets back to the individual. We have to be concerned with three things: What we are, what we earn, what we give. Man's first duty is to himself and family—not to the state. Only a free man can render a service worthy of both. A servile slave, devoid of independent thought and individuality, can rise no higher than just that in point of service to himself, his family, his business, or his state. What makes life worth while is the saving grace of balance. Our associated work as members of the National Canners Association is geared to this principle, not only through achievement of industrial efficiency by means of our organization, but through the application of intelligence and understanding to political, social and economic changes affecting us. And if a detailed consideration of these factors is impossible here, we can remember that life is not so much a thing of instruction, but of experience. That is one of the handicaps we pay for the privilege of being free in this America of ours. We resent being told what to do. We won't be pushed around. That is for dictators and dumb followers.

"Democracy is an honor system. We're put on our own. Otherwise, it is supervision and meddling and restrictive imposition. Narrow isolationism is no solution at all. We can't live with head in sack like those

" 'Who sweep the crossings, wet or dry,
And all the world go by them . . .'

And oftentimes changes demanded by government are not mere whims of politicians, but responses to pressures and ground-swells of deep, fundamental transition which it is the duty of American industry to help mold so that we shall select the best, while defeating what is not.

"I can think of no greater aim than this for the National Canners Association as a sobering complement to the exciting business of putting something into a can."

Association Press Releases

The Association issued press releases covering the annual meeting of the Canners League of California at San Francisco March 7. An overall press release, including highlights of the remarks of President Rutz, Secretary Campbell, and Katherine R. Smith was mailed in advance of the meeting to daily and weekly newspapers and to radio broadcasting stations in California. Full copies of the addresses, along with photographs and biographical material on each of the speakers, were supplied to the canning industry trade journals, to the large daily newspapers of the State and the wire services, and a special release of Miss Smith's went out to food column editors and the Home Economics special publications.

Similar press release programs are put into action each time an Association representative makes a public address. Thus far this year press campaigns have been conducted in the Ozark States, Tennessee, Kentucky, Utah and Virginia, not to mention the national distribution made from the Press Room in Atlantic City at the 40th Annual Convention.

Campbell and Miss Smith on Program

Two other representatives of the National Canners Association addressed the Canners League—Secretary Carlos Campbell, who described the canning industry's role in the field of public relations, and Katherine R. Smith, Director of the Home Economics Division, who spoke to the wives at the Women's Luncheon.

Mr. Campbell pointed out that canners for many years have found demand for their products constantly increasing because "the industry is seeking at all times to improve their quality, palatability and safety. This is a program that goes on all the time, day after day, year after year," he stated. Mr. Campbell said that "the consumer is just as entitled to know about the results of research activity that improves the quality of canned foods or reveals the nutritive values they possess, as about any type of news relating to discoveries that affect the public." N.C.A. considers this dissemination of news and educational information about canned foods to be a genuine public service, he stated.

Miss Smith, in a talk which surveyed the changes in food habits that have come about since organization of the national association 40 years ago, quoted from a government survey that revealed an increase from a 3-pound per capita consumption of canned fruits in 1909 to a 19-pound per capita figure in 1940 and 1941. She attributed this, and other similar increases, to enlightenment such as the industry has furnished to home economists, dietitions .and other groups.

Canned Food Statistics

Canners Are Asked to Check and Return N. C. A. Questionnaire

The Committee on Statistics in its report to the Board of Directors on January 19 took the position that if canners of any commodity desire the canner pack and stock reporting service such information should be provided. In order to determine canners' viewpoints in this matter, the Association is canvassing the industry as to the commodities for which such reports are desired.

Canners are urged to indicate the commodities for which they desire pack and stock reports and the frequency such reports are desired. Adjustments in the N.C.A. pack and stock reporting service are planned to provide such service as the industry indicates is needed. Canner interest in wholesaler stock reports will enable the Association to present government officials with an indication of the need for supplying such reports.

The National Canners Association annually compiles pack reports on most seasonal fruits and vegetables. In most cases, these reports show the pack by state, can size, style of pack, etc. This stock reporting service currently includes the following commodities: Asparagus, green and wax beans, lima beans, beets, carrots, red pitted cherries, sweet corn, green peas, sauerkraut, tomatoes, tomato juice, and catsup. The frequency of these reports varies from once a year in the case of catsup to ten reports on sweet corn. The stock reports generally provide information by area, can size, grade, or style of pack.

In addition, several State associations provide stock reports. In order to complete the supply picture, there is real need for information on stocks in other than the processors' hands. Prior to the war quarterly distributor stock reports were issued by the Department of Commerce.

During the war and currently, the Department of Commerce has collected canner packs and stocks and distributor stocks monthly on an extended list of commodities. The reports, as issued, provide U. S. totals on the basis of standard cases. It is doubtful if the canner packs and stocks will be collected after June by the Department of Commerce, but it is anticipated that the distributor stock reports will be continued. However, the products covered by the distributor stock reports largely will depend upon the desires of the canned food processing and distributing trade.

The Division of Statistics of the N.C.A. early established the policy that all pack and stock reports supplied by individual canners will be kept confidential and not revealed to anyone. Reports are compiled and totals issued so that individual figures are not revealed. These reports can be compiled only if needed information is supplied us by individual canners.

If canners express a desire to have these reports supplied, it will be assumed that their firms are willing to supply reports to N.C.A. covering packs and stocks. If each canner will promptly return requested information the association will be able to supply you with the pack and stock reports at an earlier date.

Canned Milk Statistics

Canned evaporated milk production during January is estimated at 206,300,000 pounds by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This was a gain of 14 percent from a year earlier, but 9 percent less than the January 1941-45 average. The seasonal gain from December to January was about the same as a year earlier, and close to the 1941-45 December to January average, BAE said.

Production of canned condensed milk during January was 7,440,000 pounds, down 15 percent from a year earlier, but 1 percent above the 1941-45 average for the month. A seasonal gain of 10 percent from December to January compares with no change in the same period a year earlier and a slight decline for the 5-year average.

Production of the several condensed bulk goods items during January was lower than a year earlier but above the January 1941-45 average for all except sweetened condensed whole milk. Production of plain condensed whole milk in January was 8,770,000 pounds, compared with 8,950,000 pounds for the same month last year, a decrease of 2 percent. The output of plain condensed skim milk in January is estimated at 30,900,000 pounds. This total is 18 percent less than the record high January output of a year earlier, but 32 percent above the 5-year January average. Production of sweetened condensed whole milk was 3,490,000 pounds during January, 20 percent below a year earlier and 30 percent down from the 1941-45 average for the month.

Manufacturers' stocks of canned evaporated milk on January 31, 1946, were sharply higher than a year earlier, but still short of the 5-year average for that date. At 130,902,000 pounds, stocks were 142 percent higher than a year earlier, but 22 percent under the 1941-45 January 31 average. Holdings of sweetened condensed milk (case goods) on January 31 totaled 4,431,000 pounds, down 11 percent from a year earlier and 38 percent below the 5-year average on January 31.

Green and Wax Bean Stocks

The civilian supply of canned green and wax beans from the 1946 pack totaled 16,973,000 cases, basis 24/2's, the Association's Division of Statistics has reported. This is approximately 12 percent larger than the civilian supply of 15,120,000 cases for the 1945-46 marketing season.

Civilian stocks on February 1, 1947, the Division of Statistics reports, totaled 3,945,000 cases, basis 24/2's, and January 1947 shipments totaled 813,000 cases. These compare with February 1, 1946, civilian stocks of 3,214,000 cases, and January, 1946, shipments of 1,739,000 cases, basis 24/2's, according to a report of the Department of Commerce.

The details of stocks and shipments of canned green and wax beans, as compiled from reports of canners who packed about 83 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting, are given below in actual cases:

Stocks and Shipments by Areas (Actual Cases)

Areas	Total Civilian Stocks Jan. 1, 1947	Total Civilian Stocks Feb. 1, 1947	Civilian Shipments Jan., 1947
	Cases	*Cases*	*Cases*
Northeast			
Green*	661,355	644,554	16,801
Wax	303,937	257,509	46,428
Middle-Atlantic			
Green	1,015,393	758,768	256,625
Wax	28,533	19,528	9,005
Mid-West			
Green	294,023	238,359	55,664
Wax	75,076	65,974	9,102
Western			
Green	1,002,264	824,123	178,141
Wax	23,520	16,044	7,476
Southern			
Green	1,107,932	902,205	205,727
Wax	17,993	16,315	1,678
Total U. S.			
Green	4,080,967	3,368,009	712,958
Wax	449,059	375,370	73,689

*Several New York canners reported larger stocks on February 1 than on January 1.

WORLD CITRUS CROP 10 PERCENT ABOVE 1945 LEVEL

Last Year's Production of Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines Is All-Time High

Production of citrus fruits (oranges, tangerines, grapefruit, and lemons) for 1946-47 is estimated at 338 million boxes, 10 percent larger than the 308 million boxes produced in 1945 and 27 percent greater than the prewar (1935-39) average of 266 million boxes, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced. This rise is due largely to increases expected in orange and grapefruit crops in the United States, USDA said.

Of the 338 million boxes, oranges and tangarines account for 240 million, grapefruit 70 million, and lemons 28 million. In the prewar period, the average production of oranges was 207 million, grapefruit 34 million, and lemons 25 million boxes. The United States is expected to produce 52 percent of the oranges, 96 percent of the grapefruit, and 50 percent of the lemons in the 1946-47 season. In the prewar period, the United States crop accounted for 32 percent of the oranges, 94 percent of the grapefruit, and 40 percent of the lemons.

Oranges

The world orange estimate of 240 million boxes is 25 million boxes greater than last season's production. Of the estimated North American production of 135 million boxes, 124 million are in the United States and 9 million are in Mexico. The remaining 2 million boxes represent the West Indian crop, where Cuba leads with 1.2 million.

The record crop of 124 million in the United States is 19 million boxes greater than the 1945 production, and almost double the prewar average of 67 million boxes. Mexican orange production has increased at about the same rate while the West Indian crop continues at about the prewar level. The United States crop includes 55 million boxes of early and mid-season varieties, 64 million Valencias, and 5 million boxes of tangerines.

The South American crop is expected to total 37 million—2 million more than produced in 1945 but 14 million less than the prewar average, the result of disease and neglect. The Brazilian crop, indicated at 23 million boxes, is 16 million below the prewar level.

In Europe, the current estimate of 25 million boxes is 1 million greater than the 1945 production, but nearly 13 million less than the prewar average. The Spanish crop of 14 million boxes is 1.6 million greater than last year's production, but nearly 10.3 million less than the 1935-39 average, reflecting the serious damage to the groves from freezing temperatures in 1945 and the shortage of orchard supplies, particularly of chemical fertilizer. The Italian crop of 9.6 million boxes is slightly less than the 1945 crop and 2.1 million under the prewar average.

The current crop of 10 million boxes in Palestine is 2 million greater than the 1945 production, exceeding the 1935-39 average by 1.3 million. Although the groves are still suffering from forced neglect occasioned by the loss of the export market during the war, production is expected to increase substantially during the next few years. Production in Lebanon, accounting for about 1.2 million boxes, is below last year's crop but nearly 100,000 greater than in the prewar period. Soviet plantings, mostly in the Georgian Republic along the east shore of the Black Sea, are reaching sizable proportions; however, data on production are insufficient to serve as a basis for an estimate of the crop. The planting in that area occurred largely between 1934 and the entrance of the Soviet Union into the war in 1941.

Japanese production suffered materially during the war period. The current crop is estimated at 12 million boxes, practically the same as last year's but 3.9 million boxes less than the 1935-39 production.

The African orange crop, estimated at 16.6 million boxes, is indicated to be 1.2 million greater than last year's which was equivalent to the prewar average. Whereas drought conditions existed in most of the African producing areas in 1945, the weather this season was much more favorable.

The Australian crop of 2.3 million is 200,000 less than last year's production and 400,000 boxes below the prewar average as the result of unfavorable weather conditions.

Grapefruit

World grapefruit production is expected to be about 4 million boxes larger than last season's output. The United States production, estimated at 67 million boxes, is 3 million greater than the 1945 crop and more than double the 32-million-box average of 1935-39. The West Indies account for about 1 million boxes. The present crop of slightly over 1 million boxes in Palestine is a little more than double the 1935-39 average. Argentina is expected to produce 100,000 boxes and the Union of South Africa 700,000.

Lemons

The current world estimate of 28 million boxes is about 3.2 million larger than the prewar average. Production declines in the other countries have largely offset the substantial increase in the United States. The United States leads all other countries in the production of lemons. The 1946 crop, estimated at 14 million boxes, is 600,000 less than the 1945 production but 4.3 million greater than the prewar average. Italy ranks second with the current crop estimated at nearly 7.4 million boxes, 1 million boxes greater than last season's crop but 2.2 million less than the prewar production. Spain with 900,000 and Greece with 400,000 boxes are the other important producing countries of Europe. In South America, the Argentine crop is expected to total about 1.2 million, Brazil's crop is probably comparable to the Argentine production, and Chile may produce 750,000 boxes. Disease is affecting production in South America.

Lebanon and Palestine each are expected to produce about 400,000 boxes and Algeria, Egypt, Tunisia, and South Africa combined, a crop totaling nearly 600,000 boxes. A total of 500,000 boxes is indicated for the combined crops of Australia and New Zealand.

Foreign Trade

Tin Export Allocations

The Civilian Production Administration has authorized the export of 110,000 tons of tinplate in the second quarter of 1947, to be used for the preservation of perishable foods. This quantity of tinplate may be secured by priority ratings.

The Office of International Trade has also been authorized to issue export licenses for an additional 10,000 tons, which may not be secured without the aid of ratings. CPA pointed out that the amount which may be rated for export is 14,000 tons less than the quota for priority exports during the first quarter.

The second quarter total of 120,000 tons includes the 65,000 tons that was allocated in advance during January, in order that it could be placed on the mill order books for export in April

and May. It is expected that the balance of the allocation will be in time to be placed in the mills' delivery schedules for May and June.

CPA said that this authorization is the result of a drastic screening of foreign requirements and is regarded as the minimum necessary to meet absolutely essential requirements abroad. The figure was arrived at with a view to reducing to a minimum the impact on this country's food packing requirements, and was determined by CPA and other government agencies concerned.

McCloy Heads World Bank

J. J. McCloy, wartime Assistant Secretary of War, and counsel for the Chase National Bank of New York, has accepted the presidency of the Export and Import Bank. Eugene Black, Jr., vice president of the Chase Bank, has become U. S. director; and Robert L. Garner, financial vice president of General Foods Corporation, has accepted a vice presidency of the institution.

The Export and Import Bank has announced that it will stop loaning money to other countries for "emergency reconstruction." It not only has exhausted its funds segregated for this purpose, but will concentrate its efforts on routine import and export credits.

Raw Products

Data Used at Raw Products Conferences Are Available

The N. C. A. Raw Products Bureau has a limited number of mimeographed sheets of tabular and other data which were distributed by speakers during panel discussions at the Raw Products Conferences held at Atlantic City. Those desiring a copy may address an inquiry to the Bureau. Material available is on the following topics:

Fruits

"New Small Fruits for Processing"—Dr. C. D. Schwartze, Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, Puyallup.

Sweet Corn

"An Evaluation of Insecticidal Treatments for Corn Borer Control on Canning Corn," Rochelle, Illinois, September, 1945—Dr. G. C. Decker, Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana.

Results of DDT Residue Studies Following Four Applications of 1 to 1¼ pounds of DDT Per Acre"—Dr. G. C. Decker, Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana.

"Sweet Corn—1946—Relation of Maturity to Total Yield and Cut-Off" —Dr. A. Kramer, Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park.

"The Effect of Plowsole vs. Plowunder Placement of Fertilizer on Yields of Sweet Corn"—R. E. Larson, Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, State College.

Snap Beans

"Snap Bean Yields—1946"—F. C. Stark, Maryland Extension Service, College Park.

"Methods of Applying Fertilizer for Snap Beans"—C. B. Raymond, New York Agricultural Extension Service, Ithaca.

"Tully Snap Bean Fertilizer Experiment—1944"—New York Agricultural Extension Service, Ithaca.

"Snap Bean Spacing and Fertilizer Experiments, 1945—M. L. Odland, Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, State College.

Tomatoes

"Control of Late Blight Disease of Tomatoes"—J. W. Heuberger, Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station, Newark.

"Investigation with Cannery Tomatoes"—E. P. Brasher, University of Delaware, Newark.

"Fertilizer Needs of Tomatoes in Northwestern Ohio"—John Bushnell, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster.

"The Effect of Location and Spacing of Plants on Total Marketable Yields of Tomatoes (tons per acre 1944)" —R. E. Larson and M. L. Odland, Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, State College.

Peas

"Effect of Fertilizer Placements and Seeding Rates on Yield of Pride Peas" —R. E. Larson, Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, State College.

Lima Beans

"Spacing and Fertilizer Experiments on Lima Beans, 1944 and 1945" —M. L. Odland, Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, State College.

"Lima beans, 1946—Relation of Maturity to Yield (lbs. per acre)—Dr. A. Kramer, Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park.

Beets and Carrots

"Influence of Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potassium on Yield of Beets and Carrots"—Dr. G. J. Raleigh, Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y.

Magnesium in Plants and Soils

A general symposium on the role of magnesium in plants and soils is given in eight papers in a single issue of *Soil Science*, which should be of interest to all field departments in the canning industry. The topics discussed are:

Magnesium in plants; relationship of seed plant development to the need of magnesium; magnesium-phosphorus relationships in plant nutrition; some factors influencing the availability of magnesium in soils and the magnesium content of certain crop plants; magnesium in citrus fertilization in Florida; magnesium nutrition of apple trees; effect of magnesium on growth and composition of tobacco; and the magnesium supplying powers of 20 New Jersey soils.

This issue of *Soil Science* is No. 1, January, 1947, of Volume 63 and may be purchased for $1 from the Williams & Wilkins Company, Mt. Royal & Guilford Avenues, Baltimore 2, Md.

A similar symposium on boron, consisting of nine papers, was published in the January, 1944, issue of *Soil Science*.

Side-dressing Beets with Salt

In the New York State Experiment Station Progress Report No. 6597, Professor Charles B. Sayre reports results of an experiment with salt on table beets. Side-dressing table beets with 500 pounds of common sale to the acre has resulted in gains averaging three tons of topped beets. Even where a premium is paid on small beets, the salt treatment, which costs about $2.50 an acre, has given a substantial financial return, the report stated.

Continued Fertilizer Use

After visiting the Jordan fertility plots at Pennsylvania State College last fall, Dr. A. R. Saunders, Assistant Director of Research for the Union of South Africa, remarked:

"Here is the answer to my question. This is what I have travelled around the world to see. Continued applications of mineral fertilizers over long periods with resulting increases in crop yields do not wear out the soil. Results of this type of long-time research do not belong to your experiment station alone or to your nation; they belong to science all over the world and should be continued indefinitely."

Canned Food Promotion

CANNED FOOD PROMOTION IS MAJOR PHASE OF 1947 PUBLICITY PROGRAM OF CAN MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE

A major portion of the Can Manufacturers Institute publicity program for the coming year will be concerned with publicity for canned foods, H. Ferris White, C. M. I. Executive Vice President has advised the Association. This campaign is described in the C. M. I. publicity plan outline as follows:

To publicize food in cans—its convenience, low cost, nutritive value, variety, safety, bimonthly, all publicity media will be used simultaneously to spotlight a particular food product in cans that is abundant, thus performing a direct service to packers by helping to create a demand for products they wish to move.

How the campaign will be carried out:

Radio speaking tours will be arranged for Mrs. Harriet Sabine, Director of Consumer Information, in districts where the packing of the particular food to be spotlighted is a major industry, or, if such a choice of district is not feasible, the tour will be arranged on the basis of listening audience figures.

The following media will be used to publicize the product coincidental with Mrs. Sabine's radio tour:

1. FOTO FEATURE SERVICE—Attractive photographs glamorizing the food, new recipes and "how to do" copy to be sent to 2,000 newspapers from coast to coast.

2. THE COOK'S NOOK—Issued monthly to 3,500 daily and weekly newspapers; national, sectional and farm magazine editors; radio broadcasters, Home Service Directors of public utility companies, nutritionists and free lance writers—will carry a feature article about the food.

3. KITCHEN-AIR — A radio script service requested by 160 broadcasters of women's radio programs from coast to coast—will carry a script about the product.

4. TIMELY TALKS—A radio script service used by 157 women's program broadcasters—will feature the food.

5. INDUSTRIAL MAGAZINE SERVICE—A photograph and story service sent to 275 editors of house organs throughout the country—will feature a photograph, story and recipes.

6. NEWS AND FEATURE STORY CLIP SHEET—Issued to 2000 newspapers will carry 5 to 6 special stories pertaining to the product.

7. SCAN — A bi-monthly sheet of news items about cans, sent to 1700 magazine and newspaper editors, columnists, commentators, women's program broadcasters and government information officials—will carry a news item about the product.

In addition to such "all-service campaigns" the weekly radio script services and news story services will be used at any time help is needed in moving a surplus item.

Run Ninth in Series of Ads on Canned Food Nutritive Values

A reprint of the advertisement "Good Taste—Good Nutrition in These Many Varieties of Canned Food Specialties" is enclosed in this week's INFORMATION LETTER. The ad, the ninth in a series of similar advertisements appearing in the home economics magazine *What's New In Home Economics*, is part of the program to give wider dissemination of the results of the research work conducted by the National Canners Association and the Can Manufacturers Institute.

The advertisement is designed for use by teachers and students of home economics and others in stressing the nutritive values of canned foods. It is published in the magazine on a perforated and punched page, thus making its removal easy and enabling teachers to keep the complete series in their notebooks for classroom and reference purposes.

A series of 10 advertisements has been contracted for and the last of the series will be published next month.

Written in nontechnical language, the series was prepared by Marjorie Black, former director of the Association's Home Economics Division, in cooperation with Dr. E. J. Cameron of the N. C. A. Laboratory, Dr. L. E. Clifcorn of the Continental Can Company, and Dr. R. W. Pilcher of the American Can Company.

If additional copies of "Good Taste—Good Nutrition in These Many Varieties of Canned Food Specialties" or any of the other advertisements in the series are desired they may be obtained from the Home Economics Division, National Canners Association, 1739 H Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Fish and Fisheries

Canned Sea Food Production Totaled 646 Million Pounds During 1945, the Annual Report of Fish and Wildlife Service Reveals

Three hundred sixty canners located in the United States and Alaska in 1945 produced 646,386,111 pounds of canned fish and shellfish valued at $152,800,571, according to a report just published by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of Interior.

Byproducts produced from the processing of the sea foods amounted to $58,210,606. Of this total, marine animal scrap and meal totaled over 707,000 tons with a value of nearly $15,000,000, and marine animal oils accounted for over 25,000,000 gallons with a value of more than $27,000,000.

The report states that four items accounted for nearly 90 percent of the total output of canned sea foods. These were salmon, sardines, tuna and mackerel.

Total production of can salmon in 1945 amounted to 4,908,240 standard cases or 235,605,620 pounds with a total value of $52,586,405. These figures included both the United States and Alaska packs.

Sardine production in 1945, according to the report, amounted to 6,279,732 standard cases or 220,529,712 pounds with a total value of $26,866,759. These figures represent the combined packs of Maine, Massachusetts and California.

The canned output of tuna and tuna-like fishes was 4,551,565 standard cases or 88,978,464 pounds with a value of $47,407,451.

The 1945 pack of canned mackerel was 692,748 standard cases or 31,173,660 pounds. The mackerel pack was valued at $4,046,691.

A breakdown of these totals on both canned fish and fishery byproducts is presented in the tables shown on the following two pages. This information was condensed from the official Fish and Wildlife Service reports.

CANNED FISH AND BYPRODUCTS—1945, WITH COMPARISONS

(From Annual Summary by U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

PACK OF CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS, 1921 TO 1945 IN STANDARD CASES

Year	Salmon						Sardines			
	Pacific Coast States		Alaska		Total		Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire		California and Oregon	
	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value
1921–1930 av.	1,147,835	$11,916,541	4,860,058	$33,993,502	6,007,893	$45,910,043	1,077,265	$6,031,760	1,953,474	$6,961,598
1931–1935 av.	984,706	7,301,890	5,699,775	28,513,777	6,684,481	35,815,667	1,042,116	2,974,505	1,719,387	4,519,462
1936	527,574	5,309,438	8,437,603	44,751,633	8,965,177	50,061,071	1,845,860	5,740,454	2,616,530	7,302,273
1937	885,372	8,386,165	6,669,665	44,547,769	7,555,037	52,933,934	1,680,241	4,998,373	2,812,456	8,592,117
1938	472,721	5,728,892	6,806,998	36,636,897	7,279,719	42,365,789	671,635	2,367,045	2,261,678	7,102,358
1939	728,943	7,339,727	5,263,161	34,441,122	5,992,104	41,780,849	2,210,466	7,075,096	3,108,082	9,553,663
1940	535,663	6,575,176	5,069,343	31,474,492	5,605,006	38,049,668	1,117,748	3,736,394	2,945,882	8,975,257
1941	899,589	11,199,317	6,932,040	56,217,601	7,831,629	67,416,918	3,131,276	12,475,991	5,007,154	18,091,873
1942	759,082	13,673,968	5,075,974	48,300,209	5,835,006	61,974,177	2,720,126	11,691,981	3,744,624	15,509,964
1943	275,889	5,110,847	5,428,318	37,824,267	5,704,207	62,935,114	2,353,273	10,686,471	3,354,697	14,352,359
1944	245,588	5,187,136	4,893,059	51,196,140	5,138,647	56,383,276	3,035,825	14,223,706	3,650,919	15,225,910
1945	557,769	7,942,102	4,350,471	44,644,303	4,908,240	52,586,405	2,513,751	11,520,387	3,765,981	15,346,472

Year	Tuna and tunalike fishes		Mackerel		Alewives		Oysters[a]		Shrimp[b]		Clam products	
	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value
1921–1930 av.	1,063,238	$7,371,080	[c]229,293	[c]979,927	24,066	$77,558	323,359	$2,524,660	605,511	$4,475,680	[d]542,612	$2,119,298
1931–1935 av.	1,668,811	8,646,033	806,664	2,117,791	20,095	48,402	264,602	1,392,686	735,734	3,836,331	521,573	2,242,806
1936	2,680,734	14,715,391	1,236,850	3,542,895	24,140	58,527	352,117	2,180,869	742,915	4,672,198	754,334	2,976,207
1937	3,144,501	18,995,779	840,832	2,673,608	54,993	139,585	472,161	2,932,681	1,041,178	7,130,747	773,448	3,013,446
1938	2,754,143	15,183,036	965,629	2,896,220	52,886	143,558	321,306	1,886,476	873,862	4,872,303	769,665	3,189,628
1939	3,642,951	20,079,567	889,389	2,588,695	22,882	74,804	403,151	2,378,945	995,686	5,397,662	935,147	3,798,319
1940	4,188,460	23,727,560	1,421,894	4,101,309	24,486	72,070	429,268	2,536,859	805,420	4,318,325	927,628	3,778,363
1941	2,931,581	19,397,887	935,001	3,303,716	42,156	153,269	408,419	2,997,114	638,345	4,882,544	927,343	3,711,029
1942	2,484,749	30,742,493	721,189	3,093,082	77,232	399,555	325,260	3,598,703	692,367	7,347,330	782,602	3,791,058
1943	2,696,073	31,430,189	937,251	5,271,203	112,472	619,213	215,207	2,821,556	471,930	5,360,647	464,794	2,802,420
1944	3,560,020	40,836,117	1,225,060	7,033,997	135,995	793,254	170,213	2,283,429	401,178	4,854,799	547,696	3,820,612
1945	4,531,565	47,407,451	692,748	4,046,691	131,062	753,769	140,600	2,029,953	153,551	1,918,633	900,032	7,391,098

Year	Crabs		Miscellaneous fishery products								Grand total
			Fish roe, caviar, and eggs		Other fish		Other shellfish, etc.		Total		
	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Value
1921–1930 av.	[e]1,435	$53,908	[e]68,740	[e]$820,057	[e]282,904	[e]$2,008,576	[e]11,770	[e]$153,714	[e]363,414	$2,050,366	$77,965,913
1931–1935 av.	6,774	109,235	48,284	814,969	349,286	1,580,190	27,382	205,495	424,852	2,600,654	64,303,602
1936	7,300	130,753	59,040	1,028,293	408,641	1,833,338	53,225	321,895	520,906	3,183,526	94,564,254
1937	13,697	269,699	69,974	996,169	544,772	2,182,697	45,502	316,100	660,248	3,494,966	105,174,935
1938	13,699	260,134	61,337	786,441	580,611	2,140,856	33,993	251,355	675,941	3,178,652	83,445,889
1939	16,414	259,756	64,448	957,875	729,758	2,318,049	43,677	364,270	837,883	3,640,194	96,627,550
1940	19,370	308,800	61,852	891,814	906,791	3,296,976	55,739	396,396	1,024,382	4,587,186	94,181,941
1941	30,099	547,617	76,740	815,514	1,207,977	4,329,560	36,914	361,123	1,321,631	5,506,197	138,684,157
1942	57,274	1,755,065	53,190	910,890	404,947	3,335,147	15,628	247,502	473,765	4,493,539	144,996,947
1943	37,654	1,194,483	59,884	1,044,582	151,851	1,480,838	156,880	1,189,717	368,615	3,715,137	141,188,792
1944	43,471	1,361,458	55,677	824,197	369,922	3,950,964	186,030	1,322,509	611,629	6,097,670	152,914,237
1945	27,757	883,767	36,795	948,042	514,563	6,233,998	238,538	1,733,905	13,646,943	100,214,166	152,800,571

PRODUCTION OF FISHERY BYPRODUCTS, 1921 TO 1945

Year	Menhaden dried scrap and meal		Menhaden acidulated scrap		Herring meal		Pilchard meal		Tuna and mackerel meal		Other meal, dried and green scrap	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
1921–1930 av.	34,100	$1,587,175	28,374	$678,844	([e])	([e])	[f]22,726	[f]$1,241,001	[f]3,047	[f]$151,334	34,163	$1,638,101
1931–1935 av.	31,488	935,645	15,407	237,709	12,634	[e]363,085	55,494	1,648,972	[e]8,550	[e]226,263	23,421	827,215
1936	42,411	1,411,710	23,482	359,615	16,780	593,357	121,739	3,968,305	11,847	359,409	27,519	1,004,002
1937	35,801	1,581,219	31,609	618,104	20,460	680,382	89,422	3,325,282	13,066	456,358	29,593	904,190
1938	39,274	1,576,620	21,814	418,936	17,747	592,588	89,927	3,437,892	11,224	409,211	25,230	982,916
1939	52,950	2,224,920	15,853	265,850	18,222	763,419	96,947	4,103,638	12,084	464,578	30,046	1,271,192
1940	56,249	2,423,229	15,520	271,533	9,216	380,134	69,975	3,007,705	14,955	610,007	27,329	1,141,213
1941	75,316	4,008,355	11,029	242,792	12,520	847,116	97,979	5,942,272	8,693	484,886	31,307	1,570,152
1942	80,504	3,362,279	2,504	80,520	5,591	386,059	71,828	5,310,037	7,144	465,481	33,419	2,021,383
1943	66,357	4,766,672	1,555	58,821	9,170	690,280	75,611	5,775,932	7,766	505,199	29,944	1,832,248
1944	69,170	4,913,224	2,922	111,104	14,212	1,044,861	86,196	6,582,600	9,648	644,458	30,999	1,946,775
1945	77,451	5,483,377	1,557	62,200	14,344	1,120,042	60,860	4,643,694	10,273	705,976	36,100	2,300,049

Year	Menhaden oil		Herring oil		Pilchard oil		Tuna and mackerel oil		Whale and sperm oil	
	Gallons	*Value*	*Gallons*	*Value*	*Gallons*	*Value*	*Gallons*	*Value*	*Gallons*	*Value*
1921–1930 av....	4,863,899	$1,969,152	2,063,436	$797,716	2,770,878	$1,156,437	/45,354	/$13,933	1,403,568	$678,544
1931–1935 av....	3,200,351	582,152	3,116,230	562,980	12,457,879	2,835,610	²182,452	²38,512	775,424	178,453
1936.....	4,880,879	1,249,708	3,706,586	954,706	26,131,439	8,336,079	357,914	98,221	4,154,966	1,707,561
1937.....	3,895,613	1,456,333	5,623,045	2,114,548	15,993,216	6,203,616	222,774	61,514	9,226,289	4,170,001
1938.....	4,189,129	1,173,667	4,579,565	1,298,837	17,539,567	5,205,337	278,879	81,532	7,741,000	3,184,058
1939.....	6,005,414	1,624,024	4,847,512	1,157,418	19,996,422	6,078,317	310,661	92,906	3,550,230	1,132,871
1940.....	5,774,671	1,304,720	2,241,169	606,722	12,626,849	3,761,160	447,326	123,801	2,561,518	952,164
1941.....	6,034,050	2,829,441	3,041,315	1,563,545	18,125,147	9,879,290	250,517	100,048	34,058	15,907
1942.....	5,128,760	3,200,129	985,403	646,565	12,508,958	8,067,750	214,932	112,042	47,247	31,733
1943.....	5,734,668	3,802,142	1,727,441	1,129,446	13,947,295	9,301,593	219,044	131,906	37,964	30,406
1944.....	6,067,111	3,725,498	2,389,287	1,603,078	18,098,982	11,722,950	317,236	177,774	7,185	5,135
1945.....	8,335,094	5,656,550	2,663,546	1,786,040	11,852,994	7,926,147	304,143	173,452	.....	.....

Year	Liver oils		Other marine-animal oils		Oyster and marine clam-shell products		Fresh-water mussel shell products	Marine pearl-shell products	Other byproducts	Grand total
	Gallons	*Value*	*Gallons*	*Value*	*Tons*	*Value*	*Value*	*Value*	*Value*	*Value*
1921–1930 av.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	459,292	$222,121	308,823	$2,455,768	³$5,575,967	/$4,544,147	$1,001,606	⁴$17,948,654
1931–1935 av.....	²109,419	²$912,476	295,480	114,243	314,802	1,606,093	4,210,128	3,491,872	1,165,471	19,721,516
1936.....	351,400	2,806,655	228,634	85,536	383,703	1,578,108	4,710,260	4,265,986	1,389,766	34,968,984
1937.....	347,921	2,204,097	325,811	145,643	382,718	1,612,847	4,791,205	5,079,895	1,398,811	36,804,045
1938.....	506,203	2,476,343	305,792	106,241	339,425	1,416,557	2,698,879	4,197,503	1,319,250	30,576,367
1939.....	677,975	4,471,688	363,899	139,845	386,005	1,539,557	2,492,342	4,827,413	1,388,836	34,038,814
1940.....	799,621	5,088,153	373,384	188,458	395,088	1,479,847	2,489,438	5,399,720	1,326,254	30,554,258
1941.....	1,233,242	14,871,588	565,295	334,395	438,407	1,985,253	3,037,350	6,236,714	2,851,970	56,801,074
1942.....	1,000,912	10,034,907	692,892	486,476	466,037	2,582,261	5,064,271	5,526,421	3,515,548	50,896,862
1943.....	851,854	14,841,970	597,950	485,391	509,285	2,820,986	3,782,028	4,696,593	4,394,653	59,136,266
1944.....	998,802	13,237,435	444,372	536,911	582,215	3,134,696	4,428,903	4,134,738	5,348,413	63,298,553
1945.....	804,289	11,202,207	541,787	491,326	507,096	2,573,717	4,844,647	3,286,245	5,864,937	58,210,606

EXPORTS OF CANNED FISHERY PRODUCTS AND BYPRODUCTS, 1941 TO 1945[1]

Item	1942		1943		1944		1945	
	Quantity	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*
Fish, canned:								
Salmon, pounds	39,994,293	$7,312,404	69,485,629	$18,013,616	50,155,621	$21,081,360	34,548,505	$13,279,000
Sardines (including pilchards), pounds	112,883,820	16,806,999	137,080,747	20,093,447	48,291,665	7,232,767	76,264,806	12,403,091
Cod, haddock, hakes, etc., pounds	(=)	(=)	629,148	71,934	97,575	29,981	154,822	44,978
Herring, pounds	(=)	(=)	2,450,579	439,564	741,538	160,130	1,407,850	220,345
Other, pounds	8,021,974	2,368,683	24,503,961	3,486,207	1,932,291	378,932	12,229,982	2,164,230
Total	160,900,087	26,488,086	234,150,064	42,104,768	101,218,690	28,823,170	124,605,965	28,111,734
Shellfish, canned:								
Shrimp, pounds	436,394	187,152	997,693	499,347	2,341,791	1,331,857	666,618	384,193
Lobster, pounds	(=)	(=)	10,827	10,204	15,969	22,099	34,440	47,265
Crabs and crabmeat, pounds	(=)	(=)	10,567	7,943	4,267	4,255	5,043	4,693
Clams and oysters, pounds	(=)	(=)	22,709	9,552	19,268	11,062	111,775	59,353
Other, pounds	336,137	130,148	697,728	98,535	4,385,398	574,727	3,529,884	487,832
Total	772,531	317,300	1,739,524	625,581	6,766,693	1,944,000	4,347,760	983,336
Marine-animal oils:								
Fish oils, pounds	8,164,119	653,433	12,743,488	1,086,639	9,093,429	754,980	16,932,218	2,506,883
Fish oils, etc., and concentrate, pounds	1,541,329	2,945,700	1,367,618	2,756,555	1,741,907	2,315,233	3,715,654	4,180,397
Whale and sperm oil, pounds	221,309	20,640	13,452,346	950,068	1,133,924	93,996	494,094	45,608
Total	9,926,757	3,619,773	27,563,452	4,793,262	11,969,260	3,164,209	21,141,966	6,732,888
Fish meal for feed, tons	98	4,299	2	180	5	675	.....	.....
Oyster shells, tons	20,559	192,550	22,112	209,325	34,206	387,974	28,752	298,763
Mother of pearl shells, pounds	.....	.....	12,388	2,626	16	16	360	371
Shells, unmanufactured, pounds	.....	.....	646,013	28,756	798,489	42,585	236,401	15,296
Buttons of pearl or shell, gross	469,964	117,372	704,265	202,291	406,784	150,907	399,179	155,526
Sponges	.....	74,854	.....	52,030	.....	91,708	.....	138,919
Grand total	.....	30,814,234	.....	48,018,819	.....	34,605,244	.....	36,436,833

[a] "Standard cases" of oysters represent cases of 48 No. 1 cans containing 7⅛ ounces of oyster meats. [b] "Standard cases" of shrimp represent cases of 48 No. 1 cans containing 7-ounces net for the wet pack and 6½ ounces for the dry pack. [c] Represents 5-year average, 1926–1930. [d] Represents four-year average, 1927 to 1930 inclusive. [e] Included with other meal, dried scrap, and crude or green scrap. [f] Represents average for 1926–1930, since previous data are not available. [g] Represents average for 1932 to 1935, inclusive, since data for 1931 are not available. [h] Included with other marine animal oils. [i] Represents average for 1929 and 1930 since data for earlier years are not available. [j] Represents value of production for 1930 only, since data for earlier years are not available. [k] Value of mussel-shell and pearl-shell products not included, 1921–1925. [l] These statistics furnished by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce. [=] Included with "Other."

CANNED FISH SET-ASIDE ENDED

(Concluded from page 149)

—have now been purchased, Department officials explained, and the set-aside order is not needed further.

Emergency restrictions on the sale and delivery of canned fish have been in effect since May, 1942. These restrictions were instituted in order to insure efficient distribution of canned fish and canned shellfish to meet war and essential civilian needs, USDA explained. After the cessation of hostilities, restrictions were continued to facilitate purchases for military and relief feeding and for our former allies. With military and other demands now reduced, the Department has found it possible to cancel the set-aside order.

Besides pilchards and all species of salmon, Government quotas for the following types of canned fish have been included at various times in the order: Atlantic and Pacific mackerel, Atlantic sea herring and sardines, fish flakes, tuna, and shrimp. As military, Lend-Lease and relief needs for these types lessened, set-asides were discontinued by amendments to WFO-44.

Under present provisions of the order, 33 percent of each canner's pack of all species of salmon except Chum and 45 percent of each canner's pack of canned pilchards during the period from April 1, 1946, through March 31, 1947, were reserved for government purchase. All the canned salmon quotas have now been delivered or committed for delivery to the Department. The packing season for pilchards ended February 28, and practically all the 1946 quotas have been delivered or tendered for delivery.

Supplies

Glass Container Production

For the first time on record, monthly production of glass containers exceeded 11 million gross, according to figures released this week by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. A total of 11.2 million gross were produced in January, compared with 10.7 million gross in August 1946, the previous high, and with 9.3 million gross in December. This represents increases of 5 percent and 19 percent, respectively, over August and December. Practically all types of containers shared in the general increase in output.

Shipments of glass containers, however, did not show as great an increase as did production; shipments totaled 10.4 million gross in January compared with 9.7 million gross in December, a gain of 8 percent, but failed to match the all-time high of 10.7 million gross established in August 1946. Shipments for export totaled 304 thousand gross and were 3 percent below the postwar peak of 315 thousand gross reached in December.

CAN SIZES NOT LIMITED

(Concluded from page 149)

not discuss the outlook for new supplies during the year. However, from current information, it is evident that world production in 1947 will fall far short of consumption even at controlled levels, making necessary large withdrawals from stocks, CPA warned.

Total tin stocks in the United States declined by nearly 14,000 tons in 1946. Because industry stocks already were at minimum working levels, the entire drop was in government stocks, which were reduced to 53,337 tons.

Since a large part of government stocks are immobilized in working and in process stocks at the government-owned smelter, the net amount available for industrial needs is much smaller than apparent from the stock figure shown, CPA stated. Stocks of tin in producing countries also declined during the year, the report points out, so that needs will have to be met in part out of current production.

Controls on the use of tin were relaxed during 1946 so that the consumption rate was higher in the fourth quarter than the average for the year. This relaxation was not warranted on the basis of 1946 supplies, which were no greater than in 1945, but was made in the hope that large-scale production in the Far East would be resumed in late 1947 or 1948, the report says.

Concentrated Orange Juice

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced completion for the fiscal year 1946-47 of its purchase program for Florida concentrated orange juice for use in the National School Lunch Program.

Department officials reported total purchases included 755,386 gallons, all during the months of January and February, 1947. Purchases were made with funds authorized under Section 6 of the National School Lunch Act.

Congress

House Votes to Continue Farm Labor Program until January

Legislation to extend from June 30 until December 31, 1947, the present farm labor supply program was passed by the House on March 4 by a vote of 243 to 110. The bill passed by the House (H. R. 2102) and a similar proposal recently introduced in the Senate (S. 724) were the subject of hearings before the Senate Committee on Agriculture on March 7.

During the debate in the House a number of the members of the House Committee on Agriculture stated that they were supporting the further extension of the present farm labor supply program only to avoid termination of the program in the middle of a crop year. Employers of farm labor were placed on notice by the House debate that they should not expect nor plan to use imported agricultural laborers after this year through any extension of the present law. The use of foreign labor under the present program was attacked as a subsidy and as a way of securing cheap labor.

The possibility, however, of some form of enabling legislation being presented to Congress later in the year under which farmer's or cooperative organizations of farmers might import foreign labor was expressed by Chairman Clifford R. Hope of the House Committee on Agriculture. Chairman Hope stated to the House that at present the existing program is the only way in which such labor can be secured. Should his Committee decide that foreign labor may be necessary in another year, he told the House he believed such legislation could be enacted.

The extension bill passed by the House on March 4 terminates the present program on December 31, 1947, and liquidation of the program is to be accomplished by that time. The bill introduced in the Senate, however, provides for a 90-day liquidation period after December 31, 1947. Thus the Senate measure would ensure the effective operation of the program throughout the year whereas under the House proposal liquidation would have to commence about October 1, 1947.

Testimony favoring the extension of the program was presented to the Senate Committee by representatives

of the major farm organizations and other organizations of farm labor employees. Preliminary to the Senate hearing, these witnesses and other members of the National Farm Labor Conference met on March 5 and 6 and discussed the current bills and plans for the submission to Congress of a proposal to establish in the Department of Agriculture a permanent service organization to aid in the recruitment and placement of farm labor. It is expected that such a measure will be introduced in the House and Senate at an early date.

Sugar Rationing and Pricing

Legislation to continue price and rationing controls over sugar until March 31, 1948, and place such controls under the Department of Agriculture has been the subject of Senate Banking Subcommittee and House Banking Committee hearings. This proposed legislation is supported by practically all industrial users of sugar. The proposal would permit the Secretary of Agriculture to remove price or rationing controls with respect to any product prior to the expiration date of the major act when in his judgment supplies of sugar are sufficient to warrant such action.

Controls on Tin

The subject of extending the Second War Powers Act and allocation authority contained in that Act, and the President's recommendations for continuation of such controls on certain specified commodities as tin, became the subject of Senate Judiciary Committee consideration on March 7.

Trade Agreement Hearings

The House Ways and Means Committee has announced that it is planning to hold hearings on trade agreements around the middle of March after the budget hearings are completed and after it has held hearings on the proposed 20 percent cut in taxes.

Protest Tariff Reductions

The Salt Water Fish and Shellfish Subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, held its first meeting on March 5, and authorized its chairman, Thor C. Tollefson of Washington, to write to the Committee for Reciprocity Information protesting against any reduction in tariffs on fishery products. The Subcommittee also discussed UNRRA's program of constructing purse seine-type boats on the West Coast for operation in China.

Forthcoming Meetings

March 11-12 — Wisconsin Cannery Fieldmen Conference, Northland Hotel, Green Bay, Wis.

March 12-13 — Wisconsin Cannery Fieldmen Conference, American Legion Building, Beaver Dam, Wis.

March 13-14 — Wisconsin Cannery Fieldmen Conference, Eau Claire Hotel, Eau Claire, Wis.

March 19-21—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, San Francisco, Calif.

March 31-April 4—Frozen Food Institute, Inc., Sixth Annual Convention, Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass.

April 10-11—Tri-State Packers Association, Spring Convention, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

April 17—Indiana Canners Association, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

May 1-2—National Canners Association, Sanitation Short Course, Tallcorn Hotel, Marshalltown, Iowa.

May 22-23—Ozark Canners Association, Spring Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

June 1-2—Michigan Canners Association, Spring Meeting, Park Place Hotel, Traverse City, Mich.

June 9-11—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., Mid-year Meeting, Skytop Lodge, Skytop, Pa.

NFBA Processed Food Group

Appointments to the National Food Brokers Association's Processed Food Committee were announced this week by E. W. Peterson, prominent Detroit food broker and National Chairman of the NFBA. Membership of the new committee is as follows:

Nort Reusswig, *Chairman*, Lestrade Bros., New York, N. Y.; Paul Paver, Paul Paver & Associates, Inc., Chicago, Ill.; W. G. Cline, The W. G. Cline Co., Jackson, Miss.; Paul Mozingo, Johnston & Mozingo, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. R. Lampe, C. R. Lampe & Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Les Gibbs, Burr Fowler Sales Co., Inc., Phoenix, Ariz.; H. A. N. Daily, Ex-officio, The H. A. N. Daily Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; and W. S. Mountfort, W. S. Mountfort Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

USDA Meat Production Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended February 22 totaled 302 million pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This production was 9 percent below the 333 million pounds produced during the preceding week and 2 percent below the 308 million pounds recorded for the corresponding week of last year.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

Field laboratory publicized 149
Can size limitations removed 149
USDA terminates set-aside order on canned fish 149
Rutz, Campbell and Miss Smith at California canners meeting 149
Association press releases 150

Canned Food Statistics

Canners are asked to check and return N.C.A. questionnaire ... 151
Canned milk statistics 151
Green and wax bean stocks 151
World citrus crop 10 percent above 1945 level 152

Foreign Trade

Tin export allocations 152
McCloy heads world bank 153

Raw Products

Data used at raw products conferences are available 153
Magnesium in plants and soils ... 153

PAGE

Side-dressing beets with salt 153
Continued fertilizer use 153

Canned Food Promotion

Canned food promotion is major phase of 1947 publicity program of can manufacturers institute 154
Run ninth in series of ads on canned food nutritive values ... 154

Fish and Fisheries

Canned sea food production totaled 646 million pounds during 1945, the annual report of Fish and Wildlife Service reveals .. 154
Canned fish and byproducts—1945 with comparisons 155, 156

Supplies

Glass container production 157
Concentrated orange juice 157

Congress

House votes to continue farm labor program until January 157
Forthcoming meetings 158
NFBA processed food groups 158
USDA meat production report ... 158